

# The Portage Sentinel.

By HART & SONNEVILLE.

ALPHONSO HART. JAS. W. SONNEVILLE.



RAVENNA, OHIO:  
Thursday, November 20, 1856.

## Democratic State Convention.

An article appeared in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* a day or two since, advocating the postponement of the Democratic State Convention until the month of June. The reasons urged in favor of this, are sound and judicious. The old custom of meeting on the 6th of January, was a good one. That is a day which ought to be observed and honored not only by the Democratic party, but by the whole American people; but a political Convention is a matter of business and ought to be held with especial reference to the work to be done and the triumph to be achieved. There are in our judgment many reasons why it is better to make our State nominations later in the year. A short but spirited campaign is generally more successful than one of long duration. We have just passed through one of the most exciting and important in our history. Editors and stumpers especially need rest. The people need rest. They have read nothing, heard nothing, seen nothing but politics for the last six months. Again, as suggested by the *Plain Dealer*, we have a Fusion Legislature which during its extra session may enact or repeal laws, with reference to which we may desire to take action in a Convention. We have a Fusion House in Congress, which unless it receive a new supply of sense, will make some grievous blunders. Let our Legislature and House of Congress make their record, and then we can be guided in our action accordingly. Not that Democratic principles will be changed or affected by the proceedings of the opposition. Our principles are eternal and unchangeable. But our opponents may assume new position and raise new questions which it will be to our advantage to meet.

## Minority Candidates.

Our Republican friends are fond of talking about who has and who has not a majority of all the votes. Now, if we apply their rule of reckoning to Fremont, it will show that he is no where in all the great States. In the State of Pennsylvania he lacks about 84,000 of a majority of all the votes cast. In Ohio, he wants about 10,000, of a majority of all the votes. In Indiana, he has about 20,000 less than a majority of all the votes. In Illinois, he has nearly 40,000 less than a majority over all. In New York, he lacks over 75,000 of a majority of the popular vote. In New Jersey, if we mistake not, he is in the minority some 20,000. Thus it will be seen that in the six great Northern States named, Fremont's minorities foot up at just about 269,000.

We do not wish to glory over the defeat of Col. Fremont—oh, no; not us!—but merely call the attention of our Republican friends to the illustrious MINORITY CANDIDATE!

## Democratic Oases.

In looking over the official vote of Illinois, we find a number of counties which deserve to bear banners for the next four years, and we cannot resist the temptation of submitting a few of them to our readers for general circulation:

	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
Edinburgh,	784	90	163
Franklin,	1051	5	251
Jackson,	1056	14	322
Jefferson,	1378	60	426
Marec,	1144	2	74
Marion,	630	5	221
Peoria,	464	3	50
Saline,	1004	4	228
White,	1062	27	845
Total,	7473	210	2610

Our opposition friends get quite eloquent on the subject of the intelligence of the Northern Suckers and the ignorance of the States residing in the southern part of the State, and by trying to under-value the intelligence of such counties as the above, to account for the miserable run their candidate made on the prairies. They are welcome to all the comfort they can get out of such amusement. A *prima facie* evidence of their intelligence and their fitness to choose their own rulers, is the overwhelming vote received by the two experienced statesmen who were candidates, while the unknown political adventurer scarcely got enough to show that he was running at all. It is possible that the woolly horse party in Illinois have the most book knowledge, as claimed; but Knowledge and Wisdom are far from being one. We are told by the poet that

"Knowledge dwells in minds replete with other's thoughts,  
Wisdom—in those attentive to their own."

## The Result in New York and Pennsylvania.

The official returns from New York have not been all received, but the *N. Y. Tribune* says the following statement is correct:

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Fremont,	171,395		
Buchanan,	191,096		
Fillmore,	122,199		
Total vote,	584,690		
Fremont's plurality over Buchanan, 80,000.			
In Pennsylvania the vote stands thus:			
Buchanan,	230,670		
Fremont,	147,408		
Fillmore,	55,837		
Fillmore, Straight,	26,637		
Total vote,	460,553		
The plurality of Buchanan over Fremont is 83,261; over the fusion of Fillmore and Fremont, about 27,000, and over everything, about 700. It will be seen that Buchanan's plurality in Pennsylvania is probably greater than Fremont's in New York.			

## Shall Kansas be Free?

Almost every Northern man, to whatever party he may belong, desires the spread of free institutions. The genius of the age demands it. Commerce is free; science is free, and men, made in the image of his Maker, should be free. Chains, whips and bondage are the curse of the American Republic. Slavery is a curse, and a cancer eating out and poisoning the life blood of society. Still, it exists in fifteen States of the Confederacy, and we in Ohio have no more power over it, than over the local institutions of Great Britain. It was fastened upon us by the Mother country. Washington, Jefferson and other of the Fathers, regretted its existence; but they, for the sake of the blessings which would flow from the formation of the Union, were willing to form free and slave States into one Confederacy. They framed the Federal Government upon the principle that slavery is local, and that each State should be at full liberty to form and manage its own domestic affairs, and be responsible for the same.

The doctrine of popular sovereignty did not begin with the Nebraska bill. It began with the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all power of government is derived from the consent of the people governed. The issue of the right of the people of a State or Territory to manage their own affairs, was not first made and decided in the Presidential contest of 1856; it was made between the colonists and King George, eighty years ago. It is only revived now. By the election of Buchanan, the people have decided that it is inexpedient for Congress to interfere with the question of slavery in the Territories—that it is the right of the bona fide inhabitants to settle that question according to their own good pleasure.

This matter being decided, the question comes up: Under this decision, what is the fate of Kansas? Is she to be cursed by slavery or blessed by the benign influence of free institutions? How will the people, if left to manage affairs in their own way, and if protected from all invasion from without, decide? Our answer is unhesitatingly, they will make KANSAS A FREE STATE. According to the best authorities, a majority of the people there now, are opposed to slavery. The laws of emigration are such, that a fertile country in the west, left to the uninterrupted settlement of all classes, will be occupied mainly by freemen and the advocates of free labor. No Emigrant Aid Societies are needed from either Massachusetts or South Carolina. Both are out of time and place, and can do only injury. Let the freemen who of their own free will and accord have made Kansas their home, on the day of the election, without any parade, bluster or taunt, go up to the ballot box and deposit their votes, and when the polls are counted, Kansas will have a free constitution.

There is only one thing to fear—and that is—the leaders of the Republican party. Freedom in the Territories is death to their hopes. They have falsely charged the Democracy with having a desire to extend the institution of slavery, and now to make good their charge, they themselves will spare no pains to rivet chains on the free and growing Territories of the West. They attempted this by the passage of Dunn's bill—they exhibited their base intentions by refusing to abolish the Kansas case, and now when these things have failed, they seek to prevent emigration to Kansas from the free States, by the circulation of falsehoods and misrepresentations. By the publication of accounts of "Kansas outrages," which are generally manufactured to order, the Republican press is doing infinitely more to make a slave State than any and all other agencies combined. It prevents the emigration of thousands of free laborers, who would otherwise make their home in the west, and by their votes and influence build up free institutions.

## Greeley at Fault.

Fremont has a larger electoral vote, with California, than any defeated candidate ever had; and Mr. Buchanan has a smaller portion of the whole popular vote than any man who was ever chosen President by the people.—*N. Y. Tribune*.  
In the foregoing statement, the *Tribune* is guilty of committing a gross error. Allowing California to Fremont, (which he will not get, the State being sure for Buchanan), he has but one hundred and eighteen electoral votes. In 1848, Gen. Cass, the Democratic candidate for President, received one hundred and twenty seven votes of Gen. Taylor's one hundred and sixty-three. Had Pennsylvania voted for Cass, he would have been elected by the people. Had Pennsylvania voted for Fremont, he would not have been elected by the people. Buchanan has received the largest popular majority over his principal competitor for any Presidential candidate ever received. It will amount to 400,000 majority over Fremont, while even in the sweep of 1852, General Pierce only obtained 300,000 majority over General Scott.

## Senator Douglas and General Shields at Cleveland.

On Tuesday evening the Democrats of Cleveland had a jollification and general rejoicing over the results of the late election. Senator Douglas and General Shields were accidentally present, being on their way to Washington City. They were received with great enthusiasm. In noticing the reception the *Plain Dealer* says:

"The tree on which the Black Republicans hung and burnt the effigy of Senator Douglas, as a token of their bitter feeling toward the Nebraska Bill two years ago, was illuminated by the Democrats last night with a hundred lights."

Senator Douglas and General Shields made very neat speeches, and the whole affair passed off to the unbounded satisfaction of the Democrats present.

## Illinois.

The Chicago Times of Thursday has the official returns from eighty-four counties and the reported majorities in the other sixteen counties, the footing of which stands thus:

	Buchanan.	Fremont.
Buchanan,	101,478	
Fremont,	91,300	
Buchanan's majority,	10,178	

## News Items.

They are making visiting cards, whereupon, besides the name, the portrait of the party is engraved.

It is estimated that there are at present 25,000 persons in the United States afflicted with insanity.

No less than 539,850 pounds of quick-silver were exported from California during the six months ending July 1st.

The snow on Friday, was so heavy on the Western (N. Y.) Railroad as to bring snow ploughs into use. Some of them were delayed on time.

Anne of Bohemia, consort of Richard the Second, first introduced the fashion of riding side-saddle, before which time ladies straddled the horses.

The Springfield (Mo.) *Advertiser* mentions the death of Col. Nathan Boone, youngest son of Daniel Boone, week before last, aged seventy-two years.

A Congress of Homopathic medical men is to meet at Brussels, on the 23rd inst., and the most homopaths of Europe are expected to take part in the proceedings.

VIRGINIA SLICK.—The Richmond *Whig* has been shown several beautiful white silk handkerchiefs, made by two young ladies of Rappahannock county, Va., Misses Willis, from the product of silk worms fed by themselves.

## The Sunday School Massacre.

We learn from our Pennsylvania exchanges that A. F. Huffel, Conductor of the excursion train, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, which came in collision, last July, with another train, killing three or four scores of human beings, is now on trial at Norristown. Sixty-seven indictments for voluntary and involuntary manslaughter, have been found against him, and sixty one for misdemeanor. Able counsel are arrayed on both sides. The first panel of two hundred jurors was exhausted, and only eight were found who had not expressed an opinion.

## Sugar Crop of the South.

It was a wise and prudent legislation in Congress which brought about the appropriation of some \$75,000 to procure fresh supplies of sugar-cane for planting in the sugar States next season; for, while our demand for the article has increased with the great increase of our population, the extent of the sugar crop has been decreasing for several years. It is not that less lands are planted, or less care taken in the cultivation, but the cane itself has deteriorated, yielding less and less saccharine substance. It is believed that new plants will increase and improve our crop, and the belief is certainly a most reasonable one.

## Epidemic Among Fish.

A curious phenomenon has just exhibited itself among the finny tribe in some of the rivers in Michigan. It is announced that during the past week, the shores of Grand river have been strewn with dead and dying fish of unusual size. The epidemic prevails in the Sassafras. This is the second time during the present season that the waters of these streams have been thus scourged.—A few months ago every form of creeping thing known to that country, was cast dead upon the banks, in great numbers. Lizards of enormous size and offensive appearance, were piled in heaps where they were thrown by the eddy current. Rats, snakes, and almost every species of scaly and slimy monsters shared a like fate. Now, however, the disease, or whatever it may be called, is confined to the fish, and is necessarily attracting much attention among men of science and others, as to the causes of such extraordinary mortality.

## A Righteous Judge.

A young man was sentenced in Pittsburgh, last Saturday, to six months imprisonment in jail, for assaulting another with "knucklers." His counsel, previous to the passing of the sentence, solicited leniency for his client on the score of good character and gentlemanly conduct generally. The Judge replied that it was fortunate for him that he was not indicted for an attempt to murder, and said when people with gentlemanly culture and good character performed such deeds he should punish them as rogues and ruffians. "The first gentleman of the land shall fare no better than the poorest man."

Lately, at Topsham, Maine, Mrs. Susan Tarbox, for a long time previous in sane, destroyed herself by fire. She shut herself up in a room, made it tight by stuffing pieces of carpet about the doors and windows to prevent the escape of smoke, and set her clothes on fire at the waist by means of matches. The smoke, however, did escape, and so alarmed the people in the house, that they soon found her, though too late to save her life. She lingered till the next day, and manifested at no time any symptoms of pain or distress.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER, AND ITS CONSUMPTION.—There are now 750 paper mills in the United States, with 2,000 steam engines constantly in operation. The mills produced last year, 270,000,000 pounds of paper, and as a pound and a quarter of rags were required for each pound of paper, 460,000 pounds of raw material were therefore consumed in this way, supplied from the United States and the continent of Europe.

A NOBLE GIFT.—At the Farmers' Assembly, Richmond, Gen. Philip St. G. Cooke, on retiring from the office of President of the Agricultural Society, gave to the Society his check for twenty thousand dollars as a contribution to a fund for maintaining an agricultural school in connection with the University of Virginia.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER.—In Cincinnati, on the 30th ult., a young man named William Houston, was bitten by a spider, near the abdomen, and died after a few hours of great suffering. The *Gazette* says that physicians of long practice state that it is the only affair of the kind which has ever come within their knowledge.

## The Late Senator Clayton.

The New York *Express*, in noticing the death of Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, gives the following sketch of his character and actions, which those who have been acquainted with him and have observed his manners, must acknowledge to be truthful in the highest degree:

"John M. Clayton was not a great man, but a very remarkable man. Without a high order of eloquence, he yet was eloquent. Without much learning, he yet was ever learned enough for all the places he was called to. Not a great lawyer, though he had the reputation of being one. He knew a little of almost everything, without knowing anything especially well. He attracted a senate and bewitched a world, he never yet was in society to any extent. He loved man and avoided woman; and he would talk all day and all night with his own sex, but always dodge the other, if he could. With extraordinary habits, he shortened a life extraordinary to long."

Nature gave him a powerful physique, which he cultivated, or exercising any part of his frame if he could help it. His day began about twelve M., and ended at two or three, A. M. He would work in the Senate as assiduously all day and read nearly all night. Inspiring everybody with an impression of his own sincerity, it is very doubtful if, as a politician, he was sincere. He never deceived anybody, but he never let anybody deceive him.

Without order in his habits, he nevertheless, could achieve a great amount of work. When he had a thing to do he went into it with his whole heart and soul, and would outwit, or outtalk, or outstand anybody and everybody connected with him in his work. Fickle, however, in his views, he was often was, and with difficulty, misled from his purposes. Sir Henry Bulwer seduced him off in the Central American Treaty, from the true, straight forward track. During the Taylor Administration, he halted, as a member of the Cabinet, all the while between wind and water.

But, peace to his remains! No wife mourns him! No family pours a lament over his death-bed! He was a man to love and never to hate—a jovial companion—a most agreeable talker—the delight of the many social circles in which he happened to be—proud of Delaware, his little native State, and even its protector and defender. His speeches, at times, have excited in us a feeling of respect for the public man, and his memory will be fresh for years and years among all political men. Peace to his manes."

From the San Francisco State Journal, Oct. 17.  
Letter from Mr. Buchanan to the Pacific Railroad Question.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster) Pa.,  
September 17th, 1856.

To B. F. Washington, Esq., Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee of California.—Sir: I have received numerous communications from sources in California entitled to high regard, in reference to the proposed Pacific Railroad. As it would be impossible for me to answer them as they come, I deem it most proper and respectful to address you a general answer in your official capacity. In performing this duty to the citizens of California, I act in perfect consistency with the self-imposed restriction contained in my letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, not to answer interrogations raising new and different questions from those presented by the Cincinnati Convention, and the Convention has itself adopted a resolution in favor of the great work.

I then desire to state, briefly, that concurring with the Convention, I am decidedly favorable to the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and I derive the authority to do this from the constitutional power to declare war, and the constitutional duty to regulate commerce. In my judgment, Congress possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defense, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco. Indeed, the necessity, with a view to repel foreign invasion from California, is as great as in any one case in the other. Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

## A Second Jack Sheppard.

George W. Townsend, who was sentenced to two years in the Delaware State Prison, at Newcastle, for robbing the post office at Wilmington, Delaware, has succeeded, as already stated, in breaking jail again. This is the fourth time he has escaped from this prison. The first time, while in prison waiting his trial, he broke jail and let out three other prisoners; on the same night there were some six or seven stores broken into in Wilmington. Shortly after this escape Townsend was recognized and arrested in Philadelphia, and a portion of the goods taken from the store was recovered. He also had on his person five pistols, heavily loaded, and a large dirk-knife. In a few days after he was lodged in the old quarters; he again escaped from his cell, and had reached the top of the wall, and was in the act of jumping down on the outside, when he was discovered by the Sheriff, the Sheriff fired at him, and he was captured.

Shortly after this second attempt to escape his trial came on. Before he was sentenced he made a strong appeal to the court for clemency, that he was sorry for what he had done, would reform, etc. About a month after he was sentenced he made his third escape from the prison; this time he let out two other prisoners with him; on the same night the post-office at Wilmington was robbed. This time he was recognized by the conductor while in the cars between Wilmington and Chester. The conductor locked both ends of the car, and when they reached Chester an officer was procured and Townsend was again arrested. One of the persons he had let out of prison, named "Oyster Charlie," was with him in the car, and he was also arrested. Townsend was taken back to the prison, and the time, to make sure of him, he was put in double irons, which means handcuffs, and hobble or leg irons.

He was locked in his cell and closely watched. Notwithstanding all this precaution, he again effected another and a fourth escape on Friday night last. This time he had filed or sawed off his handcuffs and leg irons, and cutting a hole through the oak floor of his cell he descended into a room below, from there he got into the prison-yard, and then sealed the wall, which is about twenty feet high. His feats will rival those of Jack Sheppard or Sixteen String Jack. He is certainly the most successful jail-breaker this country has produced, and while he is now at large, will no doubt improve on his past experience. Townsend is a young man, about nineteen years of age, about five feet six inches high, well and compactly built, light hair and complexion, and blue eyes.—*Phila. Ledger*.

On Wednesday last, in Morgan Co., O., Benjamin Scott was found dead, having been killed with a club. Two brothers named Fouts were suspected. One was arrested, and the other fled.

## Arrival of the George Law.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

U. S. M. steamer, George Law, William Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., commanding, sailed from Aspinwall, Nov. 8, at six o'clock P. M., with the passengers, mails and treasure for New York, however, down by steamer Golden Age. She experienced a succession of strong north-easterly winds, with very heavy sea, during the entire passage. All well on board, there not having been a single case of sickness among the passengers since their leaving San Francisco.

The George Law brings \$1,526,507 22 in specie.

## SUMMARY OF FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

THE STATE.—Nothing has occurred during the past two weeks calculated to impart any special interest to the news from this State. The excitement consequent upon the action of the Vigilance Committee has abated with the dissolution of that organization. As a body the Committee exists no longer, though, doubtless, the individual members hold themselves in readiness to act as a unit, should any exigency arise requiring their mutual co-operation. It is to be hoped, however, that no such emergency will happen, and that its present disbanding will be final and complete. Such is the earnest purpose and desire of the Committee themselves, and nothing will defeat this determination but some act on the part of their opponents compelling the members to reunite for their own safety.

In this city the Republicans and the People's party have united upon a local ticket, thereby rendering the election of the reform ticket probable.

Robberies and murders have been less frequent in the mountains for the last week or two, since more stringent measures have been adopted for their suppression.

The proclamation of Governor Johnson, declaring this city a state of insurrection, has not yet been withdrawn.

John S. Robb, well known from his connection with the press, both here and in the East, died at Sacramento on the 5th of October.

The Indians in Clinton Valley, Mendocino county, having stolen a lot of cattle, were pursued by a party of whites and about fifty of their number killed, according to report.

A man named Colebrook was hung by the mob at Angel's Camp for killing Dr. Armstrong, by stabbing him with a knife.

Two Americans got into a difficulty with a Mexican while playing monte, at Six-mile Bar, when the latter shot one of them named Steward, from the effects of which he died a day or two since.

Walter L. Chrysler commenced suit in the Superior Court against Ex-Mayor Garrison to recover \$1,389 46, alleged to be due him on account of a four speculation. Judge Shattuck, however, discovered that the case had been tried before, and that Chrysler, to bring it up again, had sworn directly contrary to his former affidavit. Of course, the case was immediately erased from the record.

FROM THE SOUTH.—GADSDEN PURCHASE.—Mr. Posten, representing the owners of the rich silver mines at Tubac, in the Gadsden Purchase, had arrived at Tucson, with a company of men, designed for working these mines on an extensive scale. Col. James Douglas, long a resident of Mexico, had already commenced operations at another mine in the purchase.

SONORA.—Ex-Governor Gandara had attempted to get up a revolution in the State of Sonora, but being defeated by Governor Aguilar, he had fled to a tribe of Indians for protection.

SAN DIEGO.—A severe shock of an earthquake had been felt at this place on the 20th of September, causing much consternation, especially among the Indians. The walls of many of the houses were cracked, and the plastering shaken down. The shock was accompanied with an oscillating movement of the earth, and a sound like cars passing over them.

LOS ANGELES.—The grape crop in this section has been about an average year, and all prospect. Between five and six thousand boxes were shipped to this city on the Senator on her last trip.

One Indian recently killed another of his race in Los Angeles, from no higher motive than to possess himself of \$2 and a new pair of shoes, which he knew the other had about his person. Murders among these people are frequent in that section, and often perpetrated with even less inducement than the above.

## Affairs in Europe.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune takes a bird's-eye view of affairs in Europe as follows:

The Neapolitan question is viewed differently by England and France. Napoleon requires nothing from King Bomba but either a comprehensive amnesty or a reform of his judiciary, and the King may, perhaps, be inclined to do so much after the departure of the ambassadors. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, seems to countenance and to count upon a rising in Sicily of course, not in order to support it, but to get the abdication of the King. It is certainly somewhat peculiar that the Italian refugees have suddenly disappeared from Switzerland, and partially likewise from Sardinia, and we may, therefore, soon hear of an outbreak. Still, the late Roman Tribune, has been invited to deliver a series of lectures on Italy, in the different towns of England, and the *Times* becomes at once friendly to the Italian cause.

Kossuth is to lecture early in November on Italy, in the Free-trade Hall at Manchester, invited by all the principal merchants and manufacturers, and to extend his visit to the adjacent manufacturing districts. In December he goes again to Scotland, where he has become a peculiar favorite of the people, who are eager to listen to his words. There cannot be any further doubt about the schemes of the Queen of Spain. She openly avows her intention to return to the absolutism of her father, Ferdinand VII., and to undo all that has happened since 1833. She seems to forget, that she holds her throne exclusively by the Constitution, and that as soon as she returns to the practices of her father, the sons of Don Carlos have a better right to the crown than she herself. The private life of the Queen and her mother has sufficiently shaken the prestige of monarchical institutions in Spain; her policies, however, are a still stronger propaganda of Republicanism in the Iberian Peninsula.

Whenever the European crisis arrives it will find the south of the Republic cleared from monarchical prejudices all over the continent of Europe, with the exception of Turkey, Russia, and perhaps Sweden; and a short struggle may be sufficient for the overthrow of sixty thrones.

Napoleon has lately become so impatient of the mild strictures of the English press, and especially of the communication of the *Courier* papers of Louis Blanc, that, forgetting his usual tact, he gave a solemn warning in England in an official article in the *Monitor*, and threatening a rupture of the famous alliance in case the press should continue its "calumnies." The English press manfully replied to the silly manifesto, though not exclusively in the interest of the freedom of the press, but likewise because interested interest is seriously endangered by the recklessness of Paris speculators, abetted by the Emperor and his most intimate friends. The crash is not very distant. Such is the impression in the city.

The Oriental controversies remain stationary, and no steps have as yet been taken for bringing about an arrangement with respect to the pending questions. The newness of the Paris Conference, though distasteful to England, can scarcely be avoided, especially as the Neuchâtel squabble between Switzerland and Prussia, must be settled in the interest of the peace of Central Europe. The Neapolitan question will likewise there only receive its solution, unless an Italian rising should precipitate the crisis.

## News by Lightning.

In noticing the triumphs of Prof. Morse, in girdling the earth with telegraphic wires, the Philadelphia *Ledger* thus prognosticates:

"There is now every reason to believe that in less than two years, and probably less than one, the *Ledger* will each morning be able to furnish to its reader, at 6 A. M. an account of the London and Paris market up to its close the day before. In London, tidings from St. Petersburg in one direction, and Bombay in another will be hourly coming in; the records of stocks and prices one day will be read in London papers of the next, and a flood of news from all the great cities of Europe. Steamships will be looked for as they now are, but, as slow coaches, they will be valuable only as the bringing in of files of old newspapers, and just as the spider sitting on his web, touches a few threads, and by and by, sucks all the juice out of a fly, and leave only the wings, legs and bones to be picked at leisure as will the telegraph operators sit spider-like in their web of wires, and suck and digest all the juices each day from the world's news, for the nourishment of commerce. For anything we may now see, we may constantly obtain information from Calcutta to New York in a very few hours. This is all the labor and ingenuity of one man."

"When the battle of Waterloo was fought, it took from Sunday till Tuesday evening for the news to reach London. Rothschild got the tidings six hours before the government, and made millions by buying stock, after which he sent his information to the King's ministers. No more such delays in the future. There will soon not be a battle fought on the broad earth; but the results of it will be known in New York and London in a few hours."

## Brutal Murder and Robbery.

It becomes our painful duty to record the commission of a second brutal murder within the limits of our county. Mr. John Whitney, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Loudonville, while on his way home after nightfall on Tuesday night, was way-laid by some inhuman wretch, knocked down and robbed of it, it is supposed, about \$50, within forty rods of his own house. Mr. Whitney finally recovered sufficiently to make his way to his dwelling, but was unable to utter a word after he reached home. On the wall was fastened and his mouth badly bruised. The blood flowed freely from his wounds—the exact spot where the murder was committed is thereby pointed out. Mr. Whitney died about six o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. Who the fiend was, that committed the bloody deed remains a profound mystery. No clue has as yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the murderer, nor does the slightest suspicion attach to any one in the vicinity of Loudonville. Mr. Whitney leaves a wife and several children to mourn his unhappy end. We hope no effort will be spared to ferret out the author of this deed. The fair fame of our county and the safety of all is at stake.—*Ashted (Ohio) Union*.

## Sad Affair.

Mr. Adam Loutzenbier, of Nimsicklen township, this county, went to the polls on Tuesday, the 4th inst., when some friend commenced jesting with him, which ended in a wrestle, and Mr. L. got injured in the spine, all his lower extremities instantly became insensible. He was still living when last heard from, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Starck Co. Dem.*

MURDER IN MASSILON.—Two men had an altercation in Massilon on Friday of last week, when one took out a large knife and cut the other in the abdomen so that his bowels protruded. The wound was deep and the next day, his name was Joseph Polchomer. The name of the guilty man is Frederick Welschlag. He is under arrest.—*Starck Co. Dem.*

## Terrible Caninity!

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

By the arrival of the propeller Gen. Taylor at this port, from Lake Superior this morning, we have the intelligence of the total wreck of the Superior, of the Chicago & Lake Superior line, off the Pictured Rocks, and the loss of thirty-five lives. Below is the statement, made by the mate of the Superior, of the terrible calamity:

STATEMENT OF THE MATE.

The steamer Superior left the Sault St. Mary's Canal at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of October; wind from the southward; weather being favorable. Passed White Fish Point at 11 A. M. At 1 o'clock P. M. wind came round S. W. and blew fresh. At 5 P. M., off Grand Marais, snow squalls, and wind blowing very heavy from the S. W. I then told the Captain we would have to run back. He made the reply, "We will wait and see how it is at six o'clock." Wind still blowing heavy from the S. W. At 10 o'clock wind hailed around N. W. blowing very heavy. At 11 o'clock made Grand Island light, bearing about W. S. W., distant about fifteen miles. I was the intention of the Captain to run under the lee of Grand Island.

At 11 o'clock we carried away our mainmast; sea heavy and making fast. She then fell into the trough of the sea. We then shipped our tiller, and tried our after wheel; but found it would not work. At 12 o'clock her smoke pipes blew away. The deck load, consisting of flour, merchandise, and four head cattle and hogs, shifted to leeward. We then commenced throwing overboard the deck load. With considerable difficulty, got part of the cattle and hogs overboard through the gangway, and by cutting away the bulwarks. Wind and sea increasing. At 12½ began to make water. Ripped the pumps, but could not stop her free. Water gained rapidly. Engine kept work until 1 o'clock, the water put out the fire.

Sea boarding her; cleared away the anchors, hove the lead, but found no soundings. Snowing. Kept the lead going until we got seven fathoms of water. Made the land under our lee close aboard. We then let go the small anchor; could not get the large anchor off her